



WIKIPEDIA

Mothman

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Mothman is a strange creature reported in the Charleston and Point Pleasant areas of West Virginia. It was supposedly seen between November 1966 and December 1967. ¹The most recent sighting was September 2007. ²Most observers describe Mothman as a man-sized creature with large reflective red eyes and moth like wings. It often appeared to have no head with its eyes in its chest. ³A number of hypotheses have been offered to explain eyewitness accounts. ⁴The hypotheses range from misidentification and coincidence to -----normal phenomena and conspiracy theories.



A 12 foot tall, stainless steel sculpture of the Mothman by artist Robert Roach, located in Point Pleasant.

Creature

Name: Mothman

Classification

Grouping: ⁵Cryptid

Data

First reported: November 1966

Last sighted: 2007
(main *incident*),
2005 (sighting)

Country: United States

Region: West Virginia

Habitat: Air/land

Status: Living

Questions on Wikipedia: Mothman

Directions: Analyzing what you read helps make you a critical thinker. Carefully analyze the wiki and answer the following questions.

RLA.O.6.1.6 (*Depth of Knowledge 2*)

1. When reading this definition, what should the reader determine?
 - a. The entire passage is fiction and does not need sources.
 - b. The entire passage is accepted fact and does not need sources.
 - c. Sentence 1 needs a source listed.
 - d. Sentence 1 does not need a source listed.

RLA.O.6.1.11 (DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE 1)

2. In sentence 2, the author refers to **large reflective red eyes**. What type of figurative language is this?
 - a. hyperbole
 - b. simile
 - c. personification
 - d. It is not figurative language.

RLA.O.6.1.3 (DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE 2)

3. In sentence 3, **hypotheses** means
 - a. theories
 - b. practices
 - c. opinions
 - d. stories

RLA.O.6.1.2 (DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE 2)

4. In the last sentence, which prefix best combines with the root, **normal**, and matches the meaning of the sentence?
 - a. a-
 - b. ab-
 - c. para-
 - d. sub-

RLA.O.6.1.2 (DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE 2)

[Origin: 1375–1425 for sense “grotto”; 1555–65 for current senses; late ME *cripte* < L *crypta* < Gk *kryptḗ* hidden place, n. use of fem. of *kryptós* hidden, verbid of *krýptein* to hide; r. earlier *crypta* < L, as above]

5. The word **cryptid** was first coined in 1983 by John Wall. Based on the origin of the root (given above) and its suffix, which term best defines the word?

- a. a monster
- b. a mystery
- c. a creature without a proven existence
- d. a fiend

adapted from . . .

Mothman

Edited by: JMoore

WVGhosts.com Editor



The weird events connected to the Mothman began on November 12, 1966, near Clendenin, West Virginia. Five men were in the local cemetery that day, preparing a grave for a burial, when something that looked like a "brown human being" lifted off from some nearby trees and flew over their heads. The men were baffled. It did not appear to be a bird, but more like a man with wings. A few days later, more sightings would take place, electrifying the entire region.

Late in the evening of November 15, two young married couples had a very strange encounter as they drove past an abandoned TNT plant near Point Pleasant, West Virginia. The couples spotted two large eyes that were attached to something that was "shaped like a man, but bigger, maybe six or seven feet tall. And it had big wings folded against its back." When the creature moved toward the plant door, the couples panicked and sped away. Moments later, they saw the same creature on a hillside near the road. It spread its wings and rose into the air and followed their car, which by now was traveling at over 100 miles per hour. "That bird kept right up with us," said one of the group. They told Deputy Sheriff Millard Halstead that it followed them down Highway 62 and right to the Point Pleasant city limits. And, they would not be the only ones to report the creature that night. Another group of four witnesses claimed to see the "bird" three different times!

Another sighting had more bizarre results. At about 10:30 on that same evening, Newell Partridge, a local building contractor who lived in Salem (about 90 miles from Point Pleasant), was watching television when the screen suddenly went dark. He stated that a weird pattern filled the screen and then he heard loud, whining sounds from outside that raised in pitch and then ceased. "It sounded like a generator winding up," he later stated. Partridge's dog, Bandit, began to howl out on the front porch and Newell went out to see what was going on.

When he walked outside, he saw Bandit facing the hay barn, about 150 yards from the house. Puzzled, Partridge turned a flashlight in that direction and spotted two red circles that looked like eyes or "bicycle reflectors". The moving red orbs were certainly not animal's eyes, he believed, and the sight of them frightened him. Bandit, an experienced hunting dog and protective of his territory, shot off across the yard in pursuit of the glowing eyes. Partridge called for him to stop, but the animal paid no attention. His owner turned and went back into the house for his gun, but then was too scared to go back outside again. He slept that night with his gun propped up next to the bed. The next morning, he realized that Bandit had disappeared. The dog had still not shown up two days later when Partridge read in the newspaper about the sightings in Point Pleasant that same night.

One statement that he read in the newspaper chilled him to the bone. Roger Scarberry, one member of the group who spotted the strange "bird" at the TNT plant, said that as they entered the city limits of Point Pleasant, they saw the body of a large dog lying on the side of the road. A few minutes later, on the way back out of town, the dog was gone. They even stopped to look for the body, knowing they had passed it just a few minutes before. Newell Partridge immediately thought of Bandit, who was never seen again.

Questions on An Excerpt from Mothman

RLA.O.6.1.1 (*Depth of Knowledge 2*)

"One statement he read chilled him to the bone."

6. What is the connotation of the above statement?
- a. Mr. Partridge was frustrated.
 - b. Mr. Partridge was cold.
 - c. Mr. Partridge was tired.
 - d. Mr. Partridge was scared.

RLA.O.6.1.6 (*Depth of Knowledge 3*)

7. Why do you think that Bandit was never seen again?
- a. Bandit ran away because he was scared.
 - b. Bandit was killed by Mothman.
 - c. Bandit was hit by a car.
 - d. Bandit was shot.

RLA.O. 6.1.10 (*Depth of Knowledge 3*)

8. Bandit's howling was most likely caused by what?
- a. Bandit was scared by Mothman's red eyes.
 - b. Bandit was not used to being alone after dark.
 - c. The whining sounds hurt Bandit's ears.
 - d. Mr. Partridge yelled at Bandit.

RLA.O.6.1.6 (*Depth of Knowledge 3*)

9. The television screen went dark and then filled with a weird pattern. What does the author infer as the cause of the television's malfunction?
- a. Mothman's presence
 - b. loss of service
 - c. a service announcement
 - d. the end of a movie

RLA.O.6.1.13 (*Depth of Knowledge 2*)

10. What symbolizes danger or violence in this story?
- a. moth like wings
 - b. Bandit howling
 - c. the weird pattern on the television
 - d. Mothman's red eyes

RLA.O.6.1.8 (*Depth of Knowledge 3*)

11. Which characters reacted in a similar way to Mothman?
- the two young couples and the five men
 - the five men and Mr. Partridge
 - the two young couples, five men, and Mr. Partridge
 - the two young couples and Mr. Partridge

RLA.O.6.1.4 (*Depth of Knowledge 2*)

12. Look at the characteristics of the story. What type of passage is this?
- myth
 - fantasy
 - science fiction
 - supernatural

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cfk in Action

July 5, 2007
CSI: Monsters

Group 10 trains themselves to think critically and applies the scientific method to the science fiction of UFOs, Bigfoot, and others; meanwhile, Group 1 makes molds of fabled creatures and fills them with plaster of paris.



<p style="text-align: center;">Questions on Wikipedia: Mothman, An Excerpt from Mothman, and CFK in Action</p>

RLA.O.6.1.10 (*Depth of Knowledge 3*)

13. Today's technology provides lots of tools to gather evidence. During a chance sighting, what type of equipment would be the best to help you gather the evidence you need to prove that Mothman exists?

- a. wireless laptop
- b. voice activated recorder
- c. digital camera
- d. "zoom" binoculars

RLA.O.6.1.10 (*Depth of Knowledge 3*)

14. It is Saturday evening and you are planning to wait for Mothman so you can gather proof that it exists. You have to travel light and can only take a backpack. What one item would be the least helpful to take?

- a. bottle of water
- b. hand-held GPS system
- c. Internet tablet
- d. digital camera

adapted from . . .

Collection and Preservation of Evidence

by George Schiro

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¹Collect most evidence in paper containers such as packets, envelopes, and bags.

²Liquid items can be transported in non-breakable, leak proof containers. ³Moist or wet evidence (blood, plants, etc.) are collected in plastic containers. ⁴All items that may cross contaminated each other must be packaged separately. ⁵Seal the containers to prevent the mixture of evidence during transportation. ⁶Each container should have: the collecting person's initials; the date and time it was collected; a complete description of the evidence and where it was found; and the investigating agency's name and their file number.

⁷All evidence has a specific value in an investigation. ⁸Fingerprints can positively identify a person as having been at the scene of a crime, whereas fibers could have come from anyone wearing clothes made out of the same material. ⁹For example, when investigating a crime they should spend more time collecting good fingerprints than trying to find fibers left by a suspect's clothing. ¹⁰It is also wise to collect a lot of evidence than not to collect enough evidence. ¹¹An investigator usually only has one shot at gathering evidence, so one should make the most of it.

Questions on Collection and Preservation of Evidence

Directions: As a member of a CSI team, you are responsible for gathering facts and writing reports about the evidence. Answer the following questions based on your responsibilities as a CSI team member.

RLA.O.6.2.9 (*Depth of Knowledge 3*)

15. Using the information provided above, what information should be included in a bibliographic entry

- a. title, author, location of laboratory
- b. title and author
- c. author, email address, name and location of laboratory
- d. title, author, name of laboratory

RLA.O.6.2.6 (*Depth of Knowledge 2*)

16. What revisions, if any, are needed in sentences 3 and 4?

- a. Moist or wet evidence (blood, plants, etc.) is collected in plastic containers. All items that may cross contaminated each other must be packaged separately.
- b. Moist or wet evidence (blood, plants, etc.) are collected in plastic containers. All items that may cross contaminate each other must be packaged separately.
- c. Moist or wet evidence (blood, plants, etc.) is collected in plastic containers. All items that may cross contaminate each other must be packaged separately.
- d. Best as is.

RLA.O.6.2.6 (*Depth of Knowledge 2*)

17. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 9?

- a. change **they** to **one**
- b. change **they** to **he**
- c. change **they** to **you**
- d. Make no change.

RLA.O.6.2.6 (*Depth of Knowledge 2*)

18. What is the most effective way to improve the organization of the second paragraph (sentences 7–11)?

- a. Switch sentences 8 and 9
- b. Switch sentences 10 and 11
- c. Move 7 to the end of the paragraph
- d. Best as is.